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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Just Before the Battle, Mother.

Just before the battle, mother,
I'm thinking most of you;
While upon the field we're watching,
With the enemy in view;
Comrades brave are round me lying,
Filled with thoughts of home & God;
For well they know, that on the morrow
Some will sleep beneath the sod.

CHORUS.

Farewell, mother, you may never
Press me to your heart again;
But oh, you'll not forget me, mother,
If I'm numbered with the slain.

Oh, I long to see you, mother,
And the loving ones at home;
But I'll never leave our banner,
Till in honor I can come;
Tell the traitors all around you,
That their cruel words we know,
In ev'ry battle kill our soldiers,
By the help they give the foe.

Hark! I hear the bugles sounding,
'Tis the signal for the fight;
Now may God protect us, mother,
As He ever does the right;
Hear the "Battle-cry of Freedom,"
How it swells upon the air;
Oh, yes, we'll rally round our standard,
Or we'll perish nobly there.

A Thrilling Incident.

The records of ancient or modern history may be traced in vain for a more remarkable instance of heroic fortitude, sublime patriotism and unwavering faith in the Almighty arm than that which we relate below, the particulars of which are furnished by the Rev. Mr. Startzman, formerly a resident of Hagerstown, who witnessed the closing scenes of the occurrence.

Mr. George Blessing, a farmer, residing near Myersville, Frederick county, (Md.,) when it was learned that the rebels were prowling thro' the neighborhood stealing horses and committing depredations generally, was importuned by his family to remove his stock beyond the reach of the marauders, which he declined doing, avowing his purpose to defend his property to the last extremity. He had ten guns in his house, which he proceeded to load and put in readiness, in the event of a necessity arising for using them.

At noon, on the 2d of July, he gathered his family about him and read aloud the 91st Psalm—"I will say of the Lord, He is my refuge and my fortress; my God! in Him will I trust."—when he engaged in devotional worship, imploring the Most High to shield and protect his household from the assaults and rapacity of the enemy who were laying waste his native soil, and seeking to overthrow the best Government ever devised by the wisdom of man, pleading God to uphold and sustain the old flag of his fathers.

Taking two guns, he repaired, with his son, a lad yet in his teens, to his barn, from which he descried a squad of rebels approaching on horseback. Handing his son a gun, he ordered him to take a certain position, and, should the squad dismount and attempt to break open the doors of the stable, which were fastened by locks, he should fire upon them. The rebels advanced to within a short distance of the stable, when one of the number threw himself from his horse and commenced the work of demolishing the stable door. At that moment the old man and his son fired simultaneously upon the offender, both balls taking effect in his right arm. The balance of the party scampered away, leaving their wounded comrade behind, and swearing vengeance upon the resistants. Before they had escaped beyond the reach of Mr. B's gun he fired a second shot at the fleeing foe, but with what result he could not tell. The rebel at whom he aimed fell forward on his horse, evidently wounded but he managed to get away.

Mr. Blessing's neighbors, learning what he had done, waited upon him, and, by every argument they could advance, endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose to 'stand his ground.' They tried to prevail upon him to leave the vicinity and seek refuge from the infuriated rebels, who would return with reinforcements, and not only destroy his property but would murder him and his son. The brave old patriot was immovable in his purpose to defend his property, whether in the event his life should be forfeited. He expressed infinite confidence in his Shield and Buckler, assured that needed strength would be given him in the unequal contest which might ensue.

The guns were reloaded, and father and son resumed their former positions and awaited the return of the foe. They were not long kept in suspense. Twenty mounted rebels, accompanied by four citizens of Myersville, with whom Mr. B. was acquainted, were advancing on his premises. When within a short distance of Mr. B's barn the citizens were ordered in front of the rebel squad, as a protection to them from the bullets which the cowardly land pirates knew were ready to greet them. Undismayed, Mr. B. warned his acquaintances against moving a step forward, assuring them that should they do so they would meet with swift and certain death.

Intimidated and bewildered, there the rebels stood, hesitating what to do. Every shot fired in the direction where they supposed the 'Yankee soldiers' were secreted, was promptly and vigorously answered. 'What should they do?' reasoned these baffled, thieving sons of Mars. Evidently they were fighting superior numbers, and would not hazard the chances for success with their present force, but w'ld go back for artillery. As they were wheeling their horses to retrace their course, Mr. B. shot the leader of the band through the head, killing him instantly.

A second time Mr. Blessing's neighbors waited upon him and urged him, in the most earnest language they could employ, to desist from the hazardous course he was pursuing. Their entreaties were unavailing. He was determined to fight to the bitter end, severe as the consequences might prove to him. Would God permit him to kill one more traitor he was willing to die.

Momentarily expecting the marauders to return with artillery, Mr. B. shouldered two guns, and posted himself in a clump of trees on a lane leading from the public road to his residence. He had been there but a short time when he observed heavy clouds of dust rising from the road, some distance off. A large body of horsemen were moving toward him. In the advance he noticed what he conceived to be a rebel scout. In an instant the old man raised his gun and was in the act of firing, when the object of his aim fell back into the main column of soldiers riding rapidly up the lane. He now recognized the *Blue Coats*, who, having heard of the heroic conduct of the dauntless old patriot and his worthy son, were hastening to their rescue. The scene which followed can better be imagined than described.

Mr. Blessing is upwards of seventy years of age, enjoys good health, and is brimfull of the spirit of '76. He is an elder in the Myersville Lutheran Church, over which Mr. Startzman presides.

Information in Relation to the Coming Draft.

Volunteers, Substitutes and Drafted Men.

Although we have heretofore given consideration to the rights, duties and incidents arising under the enrollment laws, we are admonished by frequent communications and inquiries that there are many citizens under exercise of mind upon the subject, who have not yet paid sufficient attention to the matter, or properly understood that which has been said about it. We therefore give the following synopsis of the requirements of the law, embracing some things hitherto touched upon, and others not yet noticed.

First. The exemptions of the original act, to fathers of motherless children under twelve years of age, to some members of families in which others are in service, to sons who are the support of aged and destitute parents, and for other similar causes, are no longer allowed.

Second. The commutation clause, by which a person who was drafted might be released upon the payment of three hundred dollars is repealed, with a single exception in the case of persons conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, who may commute upon payment of three hundred dollars, or otherwise be considered as "non-combatants," and if drafted be held to service for hospital duty, or in the care of freedmen. Persons physically incapable of duty are exempted upon surgical examination.

Third. The division of citizens into two classes, the second class not being liable to service until the first class was exhausted, is abolished, and all citizens liable are enrolled in the same class and may be held to similar service.

Fourth. The age of liability to the draft is between twenty and forty-five years.

Fifth. Volunteers may be received who are between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. Youth between sixteen and eighteen years may be received with the consent of their parents or guardians. The enlistment of boys under sixteen years of age is a military offence in the officer who recruits them, who may be punished therefor.

Sixth. Volunteers, whether white or colored, receive the Government bounty, according to the time for which they agree to serve. For one year, $100; for two years, $200; for three years, $300. These amounts are paid in installments. To a one year's volunteer, when mustered in, $33,33; to a two year's recruit, $66,66; to a three year's recruit, $100. Two other installments are to be paid to the volunteer or his representatives during the term of service.

Seventh. The monthly pay of a private, either volunteer, substitute or drafted man, is sixteen dollars a month Non-commissioned and commissioned officers receive an increased pay beyond the rates which were allowed before the last session of Congress.

Eighth. Drafted men receive no bounties from the Federal Government, and we presume they will not receive any from the town or county to which they belong.

Ninth. Substitutes for drafted men, or for men liable to draft, furnished in advance of the draft, receive no bounties from the Government. In Philadelphia, if they go for three years, they will receive two hundred and fifty dollars, and for a lesser term in proportion.

Tenth. Representative substitutes for persons not liable to draft, are considered as volunteers, and receive the Federal and municipal bounties, and whatever their principal agrees to pay them.

Eleventh. Volunteers and representative substitutes may be mustered in for one, two, or three years, as they may elect.

Twelfth. Substitutes for drafted men, or men liable to draft, may be accepted for one, two, or three years, according to the time that the principal would have to serve, or as he may engage them.

Thirteenth. Representative substitutes for persons not liable to draft, may be persons who are liable to draft.

Fourteenth. Substitutes for persons liable to draft, furnished before drafting, must not themselves be liable. They may either be aliens, veterans or sailors who have served two years and been honorably discharged, or the citizens of the States in rebellion, or slaves of rebel owners.

Fifteenth. The principal shall be exempt from draft during the time that the said substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which the substitute shall be accepted.

Sixteenth. The United States no longer pays premiums for the procuration of recruits.

Seventeenth. Men furnished under the call of July 18, 1864, whether enlisted for one, two or three years, as well as all excess or deficiency of three years' men on calls heretofore made, will count as man for man. The equalization of the amount of military service rendered by the different States and parts of States will be effected hereafter.

Eighteenth. A substitute for an enrolled man is credited, and, therefore, deducted from the quota of the locality he enlists in.

Nineteenth. An enrolled man furnishing an alien as a substitute is exempt for the time of service of the substitute, unless the alien becomes a citizen, or declares his intention to become so, in which case the substitute is liable to draft, and his principal likewise.

Twentieth. A man may enlist in the army or navy for three years as a substitute. If in the navy, he must be twenty three years old.

Twenty-first. Recruiting agents in Rebel States must have a letter of appointment from the State Executive. The particular field of a State in which the agent is to operate, is to be specified in the letter of appointment. All recruiting agents will be subject to the rules and articles of war. It is made the duty of the commanding officer of any department or district in which recruiting agents operate, and of commanding officers of rendezvous, to order back to his State or arrest and hold for trial, as he may deem best, any recruiting agent who shall commit frauds upon the Government or recruits, or who shall violate the instructions issued to govern this recruitment, or be guilty of any offence against military law. No man shall be recruited who is already in the military service as a soldier, teamster, laborer, guide, &c., or who is so employed by the military authorities as to be of importance to military operations. Recruits procured under this privilege must be delivered by the recruiting agents at one of the following named rendezvous, namely:—Camp Casey, Washington, D. C., for Northeast Virginia; Camp near Fortress Monroe for Southeast Virginia; Camp Newbern, N. C., for North Carolina; Camp Hilton Head, S. C., for South Carolina and Florida; Camp Vicksburg, Miss., for Mississippi; and Camp Nashville, Tenn., for Georgia and Alabama.

Twenty-second. If it is desired to put any of the volunteer recruits from the rebellious States into service as substitutes before or after the draft, they must be sent without expense to the Government by the recruiting agent to the district in which the principal is enrolled, and there be mustered in by the Provost Marshal, who will issue the proper substitution papers. It is made the duty of commanding officers to afford to recruiting agents all such facilities as they can provide, without detriment to the public service, and to prevent recruiting by unauthorized parties.

Twenty-third. The enlistment of hundred day men does not operate to reduce the liability of the district from which he volunteers. But if any hundred day men is drafted his hundred day's service counts in reducing his term of service.

Twenty-fourth. Although the volunteers are taken for one, two or three years, the draft is for one year

There is sufficient in these statements, we think, to arouse the attention of every citizen to the necessity of doing all he can to meet the emergency which will come on the 5th of September. After that day all Government bounties cease, and every one who is drafted or liable to be drafted will have to take care of himself.

Hon. Andrew Johnson's Letter of Acceptance.

The following is the letter of Hon. Andrew Johnson accepting the nomination of the National Union Convention for Vice President of the United States:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 2, 1864.—*Hon. Wm. Dennison, Chairman, and others, Committee of the National Union Convention*—GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 9th ult., informing me of my nomination for the Vice Presidency of the United States by the National Union Convention, held at Baltimore, and enlosing a copy of the resolutions adopted by that body, was not received until the 25th ultimo.

A reply on my part had been previously made to the action of the Convention in presenting my name, in a speech delivered in this city, on the evening succeeding the day of the adjournment of the Convention, in which I indicated my acceptance of the distinguished honor conferred by that body, and defined the grounds upon which that acceptance was based, substantially saying what I now have to say. From the comments made upon that speech by the various presses of the country to which my attention has been directed, I considered it to be regarded as a full acceptance.

In view, however, of the desire expressed in your communication, I will more fully allude to a few points that have been heretofore presented. My opinions on the leading questions at present agitating and distracting the public mind, and especially in reference to the rebellion now being waged against the government and authority of the United States, I presume, are generally understood. Before the Southern people assumed a belligerent attitude [and frequently since] I took occasion most frankly to declare the views I then entertained in relation to the wicked purposes of the Southern politicians. The have since undergone but little, if any, change. Time and subsequent events have rather confirmed than diminished my confidence in their correctness.

At the beginning of this great struggle I entertained the same opinion of it I do now, and in my place in the Senate I denounced it as treason, worthy the punishment of death, and warned the government and people of the impending danger. But my voice was not heard or council heeded until it was too late to avert the storm. It still continued to gather over us without molestion from the authorities at Washington, until at length it broke with all its fury upon the country. And now if we would save the government from being overwhelmed by it, we must meet it in the true spirit of patriotism, and bring traitors to the punishment due their crime, and *by force of arms* crush out and subdue the last vestige of rebel authority in every State. I felt then as now that the destruction on the government was deliberately determined upon by wicked and designing conspirators, whose lives and fortunes were pledged to carry it out, and that no compromise, short of an unconditional recognition independence of the Southern States, could have been or could now be proposed which they would accept. The clamor for "Southern rights," as the rebel journals were pleased to designate their rallying cry was not to secure their assumed rights *in the Union and under the Constitution*, but to disrupt the government and establish an independent organization based upon slavery, which they could at all times control.

The separation of the Government has for years been the cherished purpose of the Southern leaders. Baffled, in 1832, by the stern, patriotic heroism of Andrew Jackson, they sullenly acquiesced, only to mature their diabolical schemes, and await recurrence of a more favorable opportunity to execute them. Then the pretext was the tariff, and Jackson, after foiling their schemes of nullification and disunion, with prophetic perspicacity, warned the country against the renewel of their efforts to dismember the government.

In a letter dated May 1, 1833, to the Rev. A. J. Crawford, after demonstrating the heartless insincerity of the Southern nullifiers, he said:

"Therefore the tariff was only a pretext, and disunion and a Southern confederacy the real object. The next pretext will be the negro, or slavery question."

Time has fully verified this prediction, and we have now not only "the negro, or slavery question," at the pretext, but the real cause of the rebellion, and both must go down together. It is vain to aitempt to reconstruct the Union with the distracting element of slavery in it. Experience has demonstrated its incompatibility with free and republican governments, and it would be unwise and unjust longer to continue it as one of the institutions of the country. While it remained subordinate to the Constitution and laws of the United States, I yielded to it my support, but when it became rebellious and attempted to rise above the Government and control its action, I threw my humble influence against it.

The authority of the Government is supreme and will admit of no rivalry. No institution can rise above it, whether it be slavery or any other organized power. In our happy form of government all must be subordinate to the will of the people, when reflected through the Constitution and laws made pursuant thereto—State or Federal. This great principle lies at the foundation of every government, and cannot be disregarded without the destruction of the government itself. In the support and practice of correct principles we can never reach wrong results; and by rigorously adhearing to this great fundamental truth the end will be the preservation of the Union and the overthrow of an institution which has made war upon and attempted the destruction of the government itself.

The mode by which this great change—the emancipation of the slave—can be effected, is properly found in the power to amend the Constitution of the United States. This plan is effectual, and of no doubtful authority; and while it does not contravene the timely exercise of the war power by the President in his Emancipation Proclamation, it comes stamped with the authority of the people themselves, acting in accordance with the written rule of the supreme law of the land, and must therefore, give more general satisfaction and quietude to the distracted public mind.

By recurring to the principles contained in the resolutions so unanimously adopted by the Convention, I find that they substantially accord with my public acts and opinions heretofore made known and expressed, and are, therefore, most cordially endorsed and approved, and the nomination, having been conferred without any solicitation on my part, it is with the greater pleasure accepted.

In accepting the nomination I might here close, but I cannot forego the opportunity of saying to my old friends of the Democratic party *proper*, with whom I have so long and pleasantly been associated, that the hour has now come when that great party can justly vindicate its devotion to true Democratic policy and measures of expediency. The war is a war of great principles. It involves the supremacy and life of the Government itself. If the rebellion triumphs free government North and South fails. If, on the other hand, the Government is successful, as I do not doubt, its destiny is fixed, its basis permanent and enduring, and its career of honor and glory just begun. In a great contest like this for the existence of free government, the path of duty is patriotism and principle. Minor considerations and questions of administrative policy should give way to the duty of first preserving the Government, and then there will be time enough to wrangle over the men and measures pertaining to its administration.

This is not the hour for strife and division among ourselves. Such differences of opinion only encourage the enemy, prolong the war, and waste the country. Unity of action and concentration of power should be our watchword and rallying cry. This accomplished, the time will rapidly approach when their armies in the field—the great power of the rebellion—will be broken and crushed by our gallant officers and brave soldiers, and ere long they will return to their homes and firesides to resume again the avocations of peace, with the proud consciousness that they have aided in the noble work of re-establishing upon a surer and more permanent basis the great temple of American freedom.

I am, gentlemen, with sentiments of high regard, yours truly.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Jeff Davis Speaks for Himself.

There lately went to Richmond, in a rather curious way, Col. JAQUES and Mr. GILMORE (otherwise "Edmund Kirke"), to have a talk with JEFF. DAVIS. It was going to the head fountain to talk about peace, and the result of the interview capitally illustrated the Niagara Falls conference.

Concerning JEFF DAVIS' views, Mr. GILMORE, in a letter to the Boston *Transcript*, says: "JEFFERSON DAVIS said to me last Sunday, (and with all faults I believe him a man of truth): 'This war must go on till the last of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight our battle, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for independence, and that or extermination we will have.'"

Here we see how much sincerity there was in the professions of peace by the rebels convened on the border. It is not an uncharitable conclusion that what *they* wanted most was, to get to Richmond. To accomplish this they undertook to pull the wool over the eyes of "Old Abe," Their success should teach them a lesson.

JEFF DAVIS, speaking for himself, says he wants not and will not consent to peace that does not acknowledge the independence of the South. This ought to be satisfactory so far as he is concerned. There is proof, however, that he does not speak for the southern people. He knows that for him—the arch-traitor—there can be no future. Not so with the people, led at first but now driven and despairing. For them there is a standing offer of pardon. They have but to accept it to have their ardent desire for peace gratified. For DAVIS and his fellow conspirators, there is nothing possible but to fight on—there can be nothing worse than peace; whereas, the people of the South realize that there can be no state so bad as that under which they are groaning.

It may be of no little service to know that DAVIS is as unyielding as ever. The loyal people of the North have undertaken to put down the rebellion of which he is the head. Two-thirds of the territory it first included has been wrested from it. Its armies have been continually beaten for nearly a year. All there is left of the rebellion is represented by the armies of LEE and that which SHERMAN has driven from nearly every stronghold in the State of Georgia. The condition of the entire South is deplorable and really hopeless. If at such a moment there exists not the disposition to yield, there of course is but one thing for the Government to do, which is, to make a finish by hard blows, and that, too, speedily. We perhaps ought to thank JEFF. DAVIS for giving us the best of all reasons for filling the ranks in responses to the President's call. There is nothing else that we can do, except to consent to the destruction of the Government, confess the superiority of the rebels, and submit to the terms imposed by them. VALANDINGHAM and a few others may be prepared for that, but not the people of the North, who will go through with this war as they ever do with what they undertake.

We commend the testimony of Mr. Gilmore, touching Jeff. Davis's peaceful and lamb like disposition to the Copperheads, who are continually denouncing the war. You see, gentlemen, what the alternative must be, if we do not fight the war to the end, which is close at hand. Are you ready for that alternative? If you are, say so at once, like men and traitors, as you are. If you are not, then come out like patriots on the side of the Government. At any rate, let us hear no more whining about peace, unless you are prepared to accept just such peace as Jeff. Davis is willing to accord.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

A SOFT ANSWER.—A christian man, who was noted by a neighbor for his religion, was once attacked by him with abusive words, at his own door. He bore the violence of the other's language, who called him all the ill names he could think of. When at length he ceased, being exhausted with passion the other, meekly, but kindly and sincerly replied: "Will you come into my house and take some refreshment?" This was too much. The enemy was softened—"A soft answer turneth away wrath."

United States Presidents.

'Great Washington was number one
Then senior Adams next came on.
Jefferson made number three—
Then Madison the Fourth was he,
Monroe the fifth just here came in—
Then sixth an Adams came again;
Then seventh Andrew Jackson came;
And eighth we count Van Buren's name;
Then Harrison made number nine—
And tenth John Tyler filled the line.
Polk was the eleventh, as we know,
The twelfth was Taylor in the row.
Filmore, the thirteenth took his place
And Pierce was fourteenth in the race,
Buchanan was the fifteenth in the chair,
And Abraham Lincoln is at present there.
'Now let us stop and we shall see,
Who our next President will be.'

THE FORCE OF HABIT.—In the Dublin University Magazine we have a biographical sketch of Peter Burrows, the celebrated barrister, and among the personal anecdotes told of him is the following:

A friend called upon him one morning in his dressing room, and found him shaving, with his face to the wall. He asked why he chose so strange an attitude.—His answer was, to look in the glass.

'Why,' said his friend, 'there is no glass there.'

'Bless my soul!' cried Burrows, 'I did not notice that before.'

Ringing the bell, he called his servant and questioned him respecting his looking glass.

'Oh, sir,' said the servant, 'mistress had it removed six weeks ago.

☞ Davy Crocket had a wonderful memory of which Col.——, whom he once run against for Congress, lately gave the following anecdote in proof:

"When we began our electioneering campaign," said Col. A——, not being able to speak very well *extempore*, or rather not at all; I wrote out a speech with great care, and committed it to memory. I had always spoken first, but at the fourth, which was a very numerous one, Crocket proposed that he should take the lead. He accordingly mounted the stand, and, to my utter astonishment recited every word of my speech, only changing very slightly a sentence or two to suit his own case. I never felt more awkward in my life. My turn to speak came, and my speech was gone—stolen—used up—and I was left without a word to say.

"To complete my mortification the rascal was chuckeling and laughing if he had don the very cleverest thing in the world.

☞ Truths the most awful and mysterious are too often considered as so true that they lose all the life and efficiency of truth, and lie hid in the dormitory of the soul, side by side with the most despised errors.

☞ A breath of New England's air is a great deal better than a sip of old England's ale.

☞ The poorest education that teaches self-control is better than the best that neglects it.

☞ Despair not. The course of God's providence may be as winding as his rivers.

☞ Tell not your secrets in a cornfield, it has thousands of ears.

☞ An enraged parent had jerked his provoking son across his knee, and was operating on the exposed portions of the urchin's person with vehemence, when the young one dug into the paternal leg with his venemous little teeth.

'Blazes! what are you biting me for?'

'Well, who beginned this ere war?'

☞ The first instruction given to our race was the Sabbath; the next was marriage. Reader, give your first thoughts to heaven, the second to your wife.

☞ It is no misfortune for a nice young lady to lose her good name if a nice young gentleman gives her a better.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1864. NO. 6.

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
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CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C

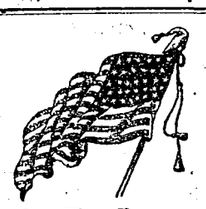
CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Aug. 3, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



Our Flag Forever.

"*I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and* UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

UNION DISTRICT TICKETS.

FOR CONGRESS, SENATE, AND ASSEMBLY,

THE NOMINEES

of the Union Conferences of the Districts.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

Prosecuting Attorney,

JAS. D. CAMPBELL, of Huntingdon.

County Commissioner,

JACOB MILLER, of Oneida.

Directors of Poor,

HENRY DAVIS, of West, 3 years.

HENRY A. MARKS, of Juniata, 2 yrs

County Surveyor,

D. D. ESHELMAN, of Shirley.

Auditor,

LIVINGSTON ROBB, of Walker.

THE NEWS.

We give the *news* as far as received. There are many rumors we do not give—some may be true, but a majority will turn out to be false. The news from Chambersburg is heart-sickening.

CALLING OF THE LEGISLATURE.—Gov. Curtin has issued his proclamation, calling on the Legislature to meet 9th of August, inst. This is earlier than the Legislature adjourn to, but the object is to provide for the better protection of the State from invasion. The members of the last and previous Legislatures should be impressed into the service, and be made boot-blacks to the high privates for criminally neglecting to pass a law giving the Governor the means to protect the State against the destructive raids of the rebels.

LATEST NEWS.

From Gen. Sherman.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 29.

Gen. Sherman's army was again put in motion yesterday to accomplish an important operation looking to an early investment of Atlanta. The enemy yesterday attempted to interrupt the movement by attacking the 15th corps but were badly repulsed. During the contest we took from the rebels four or six regimental flags.

There are no other details that can be made public; but the public may rest assured that everything has been successful.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

Information from Gen. Sherman's army represents affairs to be in the highest degree satisfactory. Our movements for the past day or so have met with no opposition from the enemy, but they crouch behind their fortifications, thus evidently showing they are afraid of the artillery of Gen. Sherman.

From Gen. Grant.

WASHINGTON, August 1.

Information from the Army of the Potomac dated July 30, 9 P. M., says: After the explosion this morning everything betokened a brilliant victory, but soon after matters assumed a different aspect, part of the attacking force having given way, thus exposing the balance to an enfilading fire from both artillery and infantry.

All is quiet this morning—Sunday the 31st.

The Raid.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph, Monday evening:

2 o'clock, p. m.—It is now positively stated that the force of rebels which entered and destroyed Chambersburg, amounted to but three companies, numbering in the aggregate only 208 men. When they entered the town, they gave the people three hours to move the women and children, but before the expiration of one-third of the time, Chambersburg was in flames.

The rebels are actually known to be retreating in the direction of Bedford, out of the State. *This is reliable and comes from official sources.*

Major General Couch has gone to the western part of this Department, and has temporarily established his headquarters at Pittsburg.

Major General Cadwallader has established his headquarters in this city, where he is to command the forces and the defences in the eastern part of the State.

THE LATEST FROM THE RAIDERS.

3 o'clock, p. m.—A dispatch just received, as we go to press states that Averill had come up to the rebel raiders eight miles below McConnellsburg and whipped them handsomely. The latest accounts are that the rebels are in full retreat towards Hancock, with Averill in pursuit.

THE REBEL INVASION.

The Destruction of Chambersburg.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.
Sunday, July 31st 11 o'clock, A. M.

Gen. McCausland, it now appears certain, was in command of the rebel troops when they burned Chambersburg. It will be remembered that McCausland fired Greencastle when the rebels made their great raid a year ago, and that he levied an exorbitant tax upon the people of Hagerstown, a few weeks since. He is a desperate, ferocious, and unrelenting freebooter, ready at any time to violate the usages of honorable warfare in order to gratify his dark and malignant passions.

The burning of Chambersburg is described by fugitives, who reached Harrisburg Saturday night, as having been terrific and horrible in the extreme. After McCausland had taken formal possession of the town he made proclamation to the citizens demanding one hundred thousand dollars in gold. It was of course impossible to comply with such a demand—a demand no doubt made confident of its failure and sure of it affording a pretext to execute the premeditated plan for destroying Chambersburg. The fact that the most valuable portion of the merchandise of the town having been removed added to the rage and disappointment of the rebels, and when thus inspired the order was issued to fire the court house, town hall and bank building. A strong breeze prevailing at the time, soon communicated the flames to surrounding buildings. Parties of soldiers having sacked several drug and chemical stores had manufactured turpentine balls, which they threw in all directions, thus creating as many different flames in different localities of the town, which soon united in one general terrific and devouring conflagration.

Speedily the scene became heart-rending and appalling—the crackling and roaring of the flames as they leaped from house to house—the shrieks of the terrified women—the cries of panic-stricken and suffering children—the pitiful appeals of the old and helpless, as they were heard above the noise of the conflagration only served to elicit the scorn and derision of the base wretches who came there to sack and destroy the town. Everywhere families were rushing from dear homes to find safety in the desolated fields around Chambersburg. Women could be seen wildly seeking for children that were lost while children anon were weeping for parents who could not be found. A gentleman who communicates these brief facts says that the history of modern warfare contains nothing to equal the atrocity and unprovoked barbarity of this burning of Chambersburg. The invaders had entered without resistance—the citizens unprotesting had submitted to their plunder—had even, as it were, appealed to their magnanimity, but nothing could appease the butcher incendiary McCausland. He ordered the torch to be applied, and has now a monument of ashes added to his infamy as a thief and a traitor. Retribution will lurk in his path as the tiger watches in his lair for his victim.

There is no doubt that the destruction of Chambersburg is most complete, and that two hundred and sixty five of its most valuable and prominent public and private buildings have been destroyed. It will require at least a quarter of a century to repair the damages which the rebels perpetrated in little less than four hours. They fired the town as near as can now be ascertained at 11 o'clock A. M. They remained just long enough to see the flames spread, and get a proper headway. When the alarm was given that Averil was approaching the town; instantly every freebooter was in his saddle, and the incendiaries hurriedly took the St. Thomas road, with Averill in pursuit.

No intelligence has reached this city concerning the direct effect of Averill's attack. It is believed, however, that he succeeded in punishing McCausland very severely.

A train heavily ladened with commissary stores, was dispatched from this city this morning, for the vicinity of Chambersburg, in order to relieve the present wants of the houseless women and children of that town, who now crowd the fields and woods of the suburbs.

A rebel major (supposed to be Major Henry Gilmore) was arrested while in the act of firing and plundering a widow's house. Two citizens observing the villain at his work, at once took charge of him, and while conveying him off, were compelled to shoot him. He fell, but did not immediately expire, *when the infuriated citizens trampled the beast to death.*

As far as we could learn, two women and one child were destroyed during the fire. Doubtless others perished, but up to this writing, we have heard only of these deaths.

6 o'clock, p. m.—The retreat of the rebels over the St. Thomas road, was hotly followed by Gen. Averill, and notwithstanding his men and horses were almost broken down and worn out, pursuit was maintained with all the vigor of fresh troops just coming into action. When Averil and his troops reached Chambersburg, the fire had gained such headway that no effort on their part could have saved the town. Hence, the word '*Onward!*' rung along the line—and onward it was, such a ride as no set of men ever before had. When the rebels reached McConnellsburg they had neither time to levy a contribution, light a torch, or kindle a fire. Averil came thundering after them, he entering at one end of McConnellsburg, while the invaders left at the other.

There is no doubt, in the minds of our shrewdest military men, that the rebs, after having fired and robbed Chambersburg, and after having ravaged the Cumberland Valley as far as their operations could extend, had in view a dash at and sudden surprise of the guests at Bedford Springs. That celebrated watering place is the resort of the leading copperheads, who, it is fairly believed, are constantly in correspondence with the rebel chiefs. During the past ten days, many and distinguished Union men were also at the Springs, prominent among whom was Gov. Curtin. His Excellency constitutes a glittering prize to the sight of the rebs, and doubtless Jeff. Davis would delight to have a live Governor of a great and loyal State, to adorn one of the foul corners of Libby. Whatever was the object of the invaders, they were too late to have succeeded in this purpose, as Gov. Curtin left Bedford Springs on Friday night, and was in Harrisburg early on Saturday.

9 o'clock p. m.—A heavy gust rose in the West about eight o'clock, which put an end to telegraphing up to this hour. It was rumored in official circles that the rebels had succeeded in reaching Hancock, on the Upper Potomac, where they would, of course, affect a crossing. Whether this be so or not, it is at least confidently believed that the column of rebels which moved in three divisions from Williamsport last week, has left our State. Aside from their hellish work at Chambersburg, the extent of the damage perpetrated by the invaders cannot be fully known until we can hear more definitely from the district of country over which they passed.

The manner in which Averil pursued and punished the rebels as far as—and even beyond McConnelsburg, almost renders it certain that M'Causland has left the State, fearful no doubt that there were other forces on his track, and that after the burning of Chambersburg, his greatest safety would be in immediate hasty retreat.

The Cumberland Valley railroad was open to Chambersburg all day yesterday, and several trains which left this depot with supplies for the suffering people or that ill-fated locality, reached there in safety.

"Shall the Republic still live?"

Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, Pa., delivered a lecture before the Alumni Association of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, on Tuesday evening last. His subject was, "Shall the Republic still live." Mr. Cessna has been a prominent and leading Democrat, and we are glad to learn that he is true in the fair the still. The following extracts from his speech will be read with pleasure:

"The great mass of the people of all parties are honest at heart and mean to do that which they think will best promote the welfare and prosperity of the country. But it is not always so with party leaders. Some of these at least, are unscrupulous. So completely do they become embittered against each other that they would sacrifice almost anything, not excepting the cause of country and of truth in order to secure their own triumph and the overthrow of their political adversaries.

These are the most efficient emissaries of the rebellion and vastly more serviceable to its leaders than an equal number of armed men in the ranks of the country's enemies.

In our own midst these emissaries have been actively at work to aggravate the rancor of party spirit—to array one portion of the people against the other—to cause dissatisfaction among the people with the necessary measures adopted to suppress the rebellion—to excite the people against the enforcement of the draft and the collection of revenue sufficient to carry on the war. Our people are taught to favor peace—compromise—an armistice—any thing except a vigorous prosecution of the war.

At one time this is styled a negro war—at another a negro has no business to serve as a soldier. When our armies are defeated the Government is incompetent and inefficient, or it would have raised more men. When volunteers are called they are opposed to the plan. They want an enrollment so that all may have an equal and a fair chance. When the draft comes it is unfair, unlawful, and deprives them of their constitutional rights. The clause of the act allowing payment of commutation is all wrong because it discriminates between the rich and the poor. As soon as it is repealed these same men strive to excite the anger of the people because it is another step towards a military despotism. All these things do the people no good, lead only to angry discussions, bitter controversies, numerous dissensions, prevent men from enlisting into the service of their country, have already produced bloody riots, and may culminate in fierce neighborhood and fireside war. These dangers are truly great and calculated to dishearten the patriot; but it is confidently believed that they will all, sooner or later, be overcome.

There are mortunately those among us who cannot discuss the question a single moment without showing that they are at heart foes of the government and enemies of their race.

The people soon learn to find out and know these men. Human skill and ingenuity and all of a traitor's cunning cannot long succeed in concealing their real sentiments. They hang back or slunk away from our public gatherings on our national holidays; they disparage Union officers and soldiers and eulogize the rebels. All Union victories are insignificant—of little account; rebel victories are of incalculable value and importance. Good news is never credited—bad news is often originated, believed and circulated long before verified. Taxes are obnoxious and oppressive; drafts are unconstitutional and odious; war is bloody and desolation and the nation ought at once to stop it. For nearly four years everything has been wrong; nothing excellent nothing even praiseworthy or passable has ever been done by their own government—only mistakes, wrongs, wicked acts of tyranny, and earnest appeals are made to the people to arise in their might and prevent the establishment of a military despotism. During all this time they have never been known to utter a word of denunciation against the rebellion, or see an improper act south of the rebel lines. These are the unmistakable ear-marks of the traitor. He may remonstrate: he may write down beneath the picture in large letters the word "Patriot;" he may, in very noisy and earnest words, insist that he is a "sound Democrat," and that every man of his party who sustains the war is an "Abolitionist." Yet after all he is neither a patriot or a good Democrat. You may turn him up-side-down and inside-out, and cleanse and wash him with all the pure waters of America, and you can make nothing out of him but a poor, miserable traitor—just such a one as General Jackson would have strung up for treason in his day and looked for the authority afterwards!

WAR FOR THE UNION.

SIEGE OF PETERSBURG.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

Rebel Battery of 16 Guns Blown up. A terrific Explosion. An Entire Rebel Regiment Destroyed. Rebel Prisoners Dug out of the Ground. 120 Guns Open on Petersburg. Four lines of Earthworks Carried. The Rebels Completely Surprised. Large Number of Prisoners Captured. Enemy Mining our Works. In two Days More They Would Have Blown Us Up. Batile Progressing with Great Fury.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

Information from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated July 30th, says the great event so long anticipated, viz: the explosion of the mine under the enemy's feet in front of the 9th Corps, came off this morning at 4,40.

The picket firing was kept up all night, and in fact, at the time the match was applied, the skirmishers were all engaged on both sides.

The volume of dirt thrown up was immense and rising over 300 feet in the air resembled an immense fountain of dirt or a crater.

The 9th corps at once charged the works, driving the enemy to the second line and taking a number of prisoners, some of whom were dug out of the dirt, badly bruised. They state that only about a dozen remain out of their regiment—a South Carolina one.

As soon as the explosion took place 120 guns opened along our front while the musketry blazed in one continuous line of fire along the front of the 9th and parts of the 5th and 18th corps.

The scene was one long to be remembered, but the smoke from the guns soon obscured the view and the first particulars of the success was gleaned from those who came in with the prisoners.

The prisoners say they were completely surprised, most of them in the fort being asleep at the time. They state there were four guns in the fortification which, of course, were buried far out of sight.

One prisoner reported that they were busy mining under our works, and that in two days more they would have been ready to blow us up.

LATER.

A dispatch, dated 7 A. M., says: Reports just in state that we have posession of the entire first line of the rebel works, with a large number of prisoners Our loss in the charge was severe, as our men had to cross an open field to reach the rebels.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—All doubt as to good news seems to be removed. We have just received by private hands a later dispatch from home which says the assault commenced at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, by a terrific explosion which completely destroyed one of the enemy's principal forts in front of Petersburg containing sixteen guns.

Immediately upon this explosion our artillery opened with one simultaneous and continuous roar along the entire line of Gen Grant. Up to the leaving of the mail boat—10 o'clock—we had captured two other earthworks, and also the entire outer line of intrenchments.

The battle was progressing with great fury.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Immense loss of the repels on Friday—3,221 of their dead buried by our men—their whole loss supposed to be 12,000—cavalry raids, &c.

LOUISVILLE, July 27, 1864.

Major L. W Kelly, late Major of Natchez, has just arrived from the front, which place he left Monday night. He reports of the Friday's fight in front of the 15th, 16th, and 17th Corps that our men buried 3,221 Rebel dead.

We captured 1,000 prisoners and 1,100 seriously wounded, and 11 stand of colors. Among the prisoners are 22 officers, from rank of colonel down. The slightly wounded were taken off the field by the rebels.

Gen. John A. Logan estimates the loss of the rebels at 12,000. Our loss, including killed, wounded missing, foots up 3,120.

Atlanta is in plain view. Gen Sherman does not desire Atlanta at present, though in two hours he could establish his headquarters there.

Gen. Stoneman is en rout for Macon, and the Atlanta railroad.

To-day's *Nashville Union* Gen. Garrard, at the head of a cavalry force marched to Covington and destroyed several bridges and engines, a large number of cars, and 2,000 bales of cotton.

We also learn that the rebels loss before Atlanta will doubtless reach 12,000.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, July, 27 1864.

Information received from an officer at the front says, in two battles in front of Atlanta we have destroyed the better portion of the enemy's best two corps.

All the prisoners captured on the 22nd and 23d, unite in saying that the rebel Gen. Hood was killed on the 22d.

Maj. General Rousseau and staff arrived last night from Marietta. His raid was the most successful during the war. His total loss was five killed and thirteen wounded. He captured and paroled 2,000 rebels, and killed and wounded 200. He also captured 700 horses and mules, and the same number of contrabands. He destroyed 31 miles of railroad, great quantities of stores, cotton, &c., and thirteen railroad depots, at points along the Atlanta and Montgomery railroad.

Military Orders in Kentucky.

CAIRO, July 26.—General Payne has prohibited all persons from occupying houses or other buildings, or lands as tenants, in the district of Western Kentucky, and from paying therefor, except to the landlords or owners of undeviating loyalty; and after the 1st of August, the rest for occupying buildings or land of disloyalists must be paid to the Post Quartermasters, and no payment of rent to disloyal persons will be valid.

Several stores have been closed and large numbers of disloyal citizens of Paducah have been ordered to leave the State immediately.

The notorious guerilla Kesterson will be shot at Paducah to morrow.

General Payne has already confiscated to the use of the Government fifteen stores of disloyal parties at Paducah.

Punishment of Maryland Traitors.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—General Hunter has taken measures to punish Maryland traitors. He directs that all persons who are known to have pointed out the property of good Union men for despoil are to be promptly arrested and sent to Harper's Ferry. The males will thence be sent to the military prison at Wheeling and their families beyond our lines South. Their houses are to be seized and used for Government hospitals and their furniture will be sold at auction for the benefit of those citizens who are known to have suffered by information given by those parties.

The citizens of Frederick have been ordered to report at the Provost's office between the 25th and 30th and take oath of allegiance.

LYNNVILLE, TENN.
Detachment 7th P. V. V. C
July 15th, 1864.

Dear Globe:—Not having much of importance to communicate to you, I will give you a brief synopsis of the country, crops, and political feeling of the inhabitants.

The crops yielded largely this season, those that have arrived to maturity. Wheat, rye and oats, are all cut, and ready for thrashing. In about two weeks we will have roasting ears in abundance. Potatoes are plenty, and fine ones too.

The boys have been for the past two weeks, enjoying themselves finely living on the products of the country. The cotton crop is rather backward this season, nevertheless it looks promising.

It is customary here among the planters, to give the cotton its final hoeing, on the 4th of July, at which time, they will find its first blossoms. But there were very few blossoms on last fourth. The country is broken and hilly, but it is a splendid grain growing country. The boys have great times baking and eating blackberry pies and pudding, as we have them very plenty all around us.

The political portion of the inhabitants are greatly excited as regards the coming election, which will decide who is to be our chief ruler and magistrate. They say the termination of the war, depends upon the Presidential election. They say if old Abe is elected, the war will be prolonged, and if Geo. B. McClellan is elected, it will stop where it is—the independence of the Southern Confederacy will be acknowledged, thereby dissolving the Union. Therefore the loyal people of this noble State, (Tennessee) will go strongly for Lincoln and Johnson, as they are, and always have been for the preservation of the Union. But they will have no say so in the choice of our President; yet they have their views and opinions on the question which I think are to the point. If Tennessee could vote this fall, she would respond nobly for the rail-splitter and tailor. I consider her a loyal State, as she never seceded. We all know, or should know, that she was co-erced out of the Union. The vote of secession was taken twice, and both times, the majority were for remaining in the Union. Now, can you call it a disloyal State?

The excitement is great among the soldiers of this command—a majority of them, are for the re-election of the rail-splitter, who is the soldier's friend although we have some copperheads among us, but the Union party being the strongest, causes them to be very docile. I hope the people of the old Keystone State will do honor and justice to themselves, and vote for Lincoln and Johnson, and not disgrace themselves by voting Vallandigham or his likes; they will bring not only disgrace upon themselves, but also upon their brave boys who are out peralling their lives for the preservation of this glorious Union.

Hoping they will take the right step, and voto for the rail-splitter and the tailor, I will close for this time.

Yours,
W. B——t.

MONMOUTH, ILLS., July 18th 1864.

FRIEND LEWIS:—A few months after the breaking out of the present rebellion, one of our Democrat brethern, who was very sure of *foreign intervention*, remarked in my presence that he was in favor of a "Peace," that he for one, never would vote for any man for office who had supported this war in any name, I told him in reply that I thought it would be poor policy to organize a party in opposition to the war policy, in as much as the present administration, had the control of the government, and had decided on a war policy, and as it was then some time before an election could be had, I did not think any good could be accomplished, even if the war policy was wrong on the part of Congress, which I denied; and I further remarked that a party to be successful at an election, must be able to carry a *majority* with it, and I thought from indications at that time that a *peace party* would be hopelessly in the minority. To this he replied, that with *Southern bayonets* and *Northern ballots*, we can hold the abolitionists in check, till we do get a majority, and as the war progressed they would get convents fast enough, when it came to paying taxes. He went on to say that it would be the *meanest* part of the *war* men they would get first, but they would come over fast enough when the taxes came to be paid. I told him I thought it was wise in him to count on getting *meaner* men into a party in the North, that was to act in conjunction with the Southern rebels. Well the war has held on for a long time, and now these "*peace snakes*" are trying to use the machinery and name of the old Democratic Party for the purpose of acting in concert with rebel bayonets, and judging from samples, about this section of country, the *meanest* men this, or any other county ever produced, have been the first to go into it. Only to think! men who were raised in a party, whose watchwords were such as, "The Union must and shall be preserved," "Liberty and Union one and inseperable are now to be found conselling the adoption of a *Peace Policy* by the Democratic party, and at the same time deliberately writing it down as their opinion, that in such an event. 'Their success would depend on *the success of Lee and Johnson*, and if Grant and Sherman should succeed, then Lincoln would be elected" yet, sir, I saw a letter written by a delegate to the late democratic convention of this State in which he puts it down as above to wit: that if Grant and Sherman succeed, then Lincoln will be elected, or if Lee and Johnson succeed, then the Democratic nominee will succeed, and yet strange to say such men grow quite indignant at being called *secessionists* or *traitors*? if not traitors, what are they, but I will close for the present,

Yours &c. J. P.

Pennsylvania Military Agency.

The newspaper press of Pennsylvania will confer a favor upon the relatives and friends of Pennsylvania soldiers in this department, and upon the military agent at Nashville, Tennessee, by giving publication to the following circular.

I am daily receiving letters of inquiry from the relatives and friends of sick, wounded and deceased soldiers in this department. It always affords me pleasure to give them what information I can, as speedily as possible. I desire to offer a few suggestions, which I think will be found valuable to such correspondents, and will greatly facilitate my endeavors to aid and oblige them.

The name of the person concerning whom inquiry is made, should always be given in full—also the regiment and company to which he is attached—if sick, or wounded, the hospital in which he now is, or was when last heard from—if deceased, the time when, and where, is known.

Applications asking my aid in procuring *a furlough for a soldier*, should state where the soldier for whom application is made entered service and when he last visited home, whether sick or wounded, and where he may be found, if known.

If correspondents will always be thus explicit, it will save me much valuable time, and their wishes will be more fully and promptly attended to than otherwise.

To the friends of Pennsylvania Soldiers in this Department, I would state, that all communications addressed to me will meet with the earliest possible response.

JAMES CHAMBERLIN,
Lieut. Col. and Penn'a Military Agent, Nashville, Tenn.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. Lo. Fa. & Fi. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Monday, the 8th day of August, A. D 1864, at two o'clock P. M., the following described property to wit:

All that certain two story frame house or building, situate in West township, Huntingdon county, and adjoining the village of Mooresville on the north side of the road leading to Bellefonte, adjoining lands of William Moore and the village of Mooresville; aforesaid, being thirty feet on said road or towards said road, and extending back forty four feet, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appurtenant thereto.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Neff, Wm. Moore and R. M. Cunningham, building committee for the subscribers to the Mooresville High School.

Also—All the following tract of land situate in Tod township, in the county of Huntingdon, adjoining lands of Lewis Corbin, on the east, Betsey Chambers, on the south, Polly Chambers, on the west and Hugh Morrison on the north; containing one hundred and thirty two acres, more or less.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Dr. Robert Baird.

Also—A tract of land situate in Brady township, Huntingdon county, bounded by lands of Jacob Swoolman, John and James Huey, Thomas Gorsuch, Charles McCarthy, Samuel Secrist and others, containing about one hundred and ten acres, about forty acres cleared, and under cultivation, with a log house, barn and stable thereon erected.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas Stoll.

Also—A part of a lot of ground, situate in the borough of Alexandria, fronting forty feet on the turnpike road running through the said borough, and running back, at right angles——feet, to an alley or old road, adjoining lot of Abraham Piper on the east, and lot of Enoch Kline on the west, having thereon erected a shop twenty feet by thirty feet, with a shed attached.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph Piper.

Also—Defendant's right, title and interest in and to a lot of ground situate in the village of Manor Hill, Barree township, Huntingdon county, fronting on the road or street, leading through said village, and adjoining lands of Mrs. Samuel Myton and Geo. Platt, and has thereon erected one two story frame house, stable and out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Hamilton McAllister.

Also—Defendant's right, title and interest (being the undivided one half part) in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Huntingdon, containing 7500 square feet, neat measure, bounded by the Penna. Canal on the north, lot of Jas. Port on the east, Turnpike road on the south, and cottage farm on the west, having thereon a steam grist and flouring mill, and a large frame store house, &c.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of A. S. Harrison.

Also—Three acres of land, more or less, situate in Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the south and west by land of Samuel Myers, on the East by land of George Ross and on the north by land of Henry Grazier; having thereon erected a one and a half story log house.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Andrew P. Kinney and the widow and heirs of Samuel Kinney dec'd.

Also—All the following tract of land situate in Cass township, in the county of Huntingdon, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a Pine corner on a tract of land surveyed on a warrant in the name of Hugh Morrison; thence south twenty-eight and three fourth degree west, three hundred and seventy five perches to a pine, thence south twenty degrees east, one hundred and twenty seven perches to a post a long land surveyed in the name of Polly Chambers; thence north twenty-five degrees, east fifty-two perches to a post; thence north sixteen degrees east two hundred and three perches to a pine; thence north thirty two degrees west, thirty nine perches and six tenths to the place of beginning, containing two hundred acres and allowance (being the south eastardly part of a tract of land surveyed in the name of Hugh Morrison and the same premises conveyed by John Savage to Nicholas Miller by deed dated the 2nd day of August A. D., 1854.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Nicholas Miller.

Also—All the following tract of land situate in Walker township, Huntingdon county bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Commencing at a post adjoining Joseph McCoy thence south; thirty-one and a half degrees west one hundred and six and five tenths perches to a stone heap, thence north seventy and three quarter degrees west, seven and eight tenth perches to a stone heap, thence north thirty three and a half degrees west, sixty three perches to a post, thence north forty eight degrees west one hundred and thirty eight degrees and six tenths to a post, thence north thirty and a quarter degrees east, two hundred and thirteen and nine tenths perches to a stone heap, thence south ten and a quarter degrees east, sixty two perches to a stone, thence south eight and a half degrees west, one hundred and forty six and two tenth perches to a stone heap, thence south seventy and three quarter degrees east, one hundred and twenty nine and seven tenth perches to the place of beginning. Containing one hundred and fifty one acres and one hundred and nineteen perches.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Daniel Flenner.

Notice to Purchasers.—Bidders at Sheriff's sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the Sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Monday, of the first week of Court, and the Deeds acknowledged on the following Saturday.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, July 20, 1864.

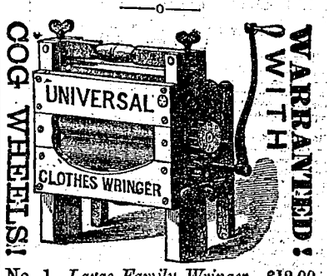
COURT AFFAIRS.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 23d day of April, A. D. 1864, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Lees his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 8th day) of August next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 12th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the 88th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!



No. 1. *Large Family Wringer*, $12,00
No. 1½ *Medium* " " 10,00
No. 2. *Medium* " " 8,50
No. 2½ " " " 7,50
No. 3. *Small* " " 6,50
No. 8. *Large Hotel*, " 15,00
No. 18. *Medium Laundry* { to run steam or hand. } 20,00
No. 22. *Large* " { to run steam or hand. } 30,00

Nos. 2½. and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

J. A. Brown, is Agent for Huntingdon, Pa.

July 27, 1864.

GRAND JURORS.

John Booher, farmer, Shirley
John G. Boyer, " Penn
John D. Boring, innkeeper, Cassville
Abraham Baker, carpenter, Walker
G. W. Chilcole, farmer, Cass
Lemuel Cornelius, laborer, Clay
Ephraim Chilcote, farmer, Union
Bazil Devor, merchant, Shirleysburg
Jesse Dieffenbach, merchant, Brady
Archibald Dell, farmer, Union
John Green, laborer, Alexandria
Wm. Geissinger, laborer, Union
Henry Hudson, farmer, Clay
E. D. Heck, plasterer, Clay
Thomas Keith, farmer, Hopewell
James Lee, farmer, Penn
George E. Little, innkeeper, Jackson
D. Porter Moore, farmer, West
John Price, (Rev'd.) farmer, Shirley
J. Morrison Stevens, farmer, Tod
Levi Smith, farmer, Union
J. W. Scott, shoemaker, Dublin
James Stitt, farmer, Dublin
J. A. Shade, M. D., Dublin.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Alex. Appleby, farmer, Dublin
Paul Ammerman, agent, Carbon
Jonathan Barnet, farmer, Union
John Booth, " Springfield
James Barnes, " Henderson
Wm. Bricker, " Oneida
Abraham Carothers, " Shirley
Abraham Crain, " Franklin
Adol. Cunningham, farmer, Hopewell
Abraham Cresswell, gentleman, West
Geo. W. Cornelius, farmer, Cromwell
Thomas Duff, plasterer, Jackson
Andrew Decker, farmer, Oneida
Joseph Deaver, farmer, Springfield
T. Fisher, jr. merchant, Huntingdon
Israel Grazier, farmer, Warriormark
Daniel H. Grove, " Penn
Benjamin Glasgow, farmer, Union
M. Garner, of Michael, " Penn
John Geissinger, farmer, Penn
John Hutchison, " Warriormark
Wm. F. Hutchison, " "
John Huyett, " West
Wm. Heren, " Henderson
Geo. Heaton, merchant, Cassville
John Hagan, shoemaker, Barree
John R. Hunter, merchant, West
Joseph Isenberg, carpenter, Walker
David Keller, farmer, Jackson
D. McCabe, silversmith, Huntingdon
Adams McPherren, M. D. Franklin
John McClain, farmer, Carbon
Samuel McVety, " Clay
Wm. A. Oaks, " Jackson
John Piper, " Tod
Samuel Pheasant, " Cass
Decatur Roe, " Porter
Adam Rupert, " Henderson
Jonah J. Read, " Hopewell
Wash. Reynolds, " Franklin
Jacob Stever, shoemaker, Cass
Henry Shaffer, farmer, Cass
W. Stonebraker, carpenter, Franklin
Wm. Vawn, farmer, Tell
Wm. Whittaker, farmer, Juniata
Levi Westbrook, shoemaker Hunt.
G. P. Wakefield, farmer, Shirley
John Weight, farmer, Warriormark.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 8th day of August next, (1864,) to wit:

1. The administration account of John B. Weaver, administrator of the estate of Samuel Smith, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.
2. Trust account of Jacob Walter, trustee under the will of John Walter, late of Morris township, dec'd.
3. Administration account of Hays Hamilton, administrator of John Duffield, late of Franklin township, dec'd.
4. Administration account of Wm. Shock, administrator of Reneville Shock, late of West township, dec'd.
5. The trust and distribution accounts of David Black, Trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to sell the real estate of George Black, dec'd.
6. The account of David Etnier, executor of Elizabeth Etnier, late of the borough of Shirleysburg, dec'd.
7. Administration account of Cyrus Chronister, surviving administrator of Moses Chronister, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd.
8. Administration account of H L. McCarthy and Saml H. McCoy, executors of the last will and testament of Jno Brown, late of Brady township, dec'd.
10. The administration and trust accounts of Hon. Jas. Gwin, who, in his lifetime, was the executor and trustee under the will of John Armitage, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd., filed by David P. Gwin, administrator of said James Gwin, dec'd.
11. The administration account of Samuel Ralston, Esq. and John Wyre, administrators of Henry Spanogle, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd.
12. The account of Benedict Stevens, Esq., administrator of Robt. Madden, late of Clay township, dec'd.
13. The administration account of Frederick Harman, administrator of George W. Gilleland, late of Cromwell township, dec'd.
14. The administration account of Samuel Steffey, administrator of Robt Wilson, late of Jackson township, dec'd.
15. The administration account of Levi Dell, executor of Henry Dell, late of Cass township, dec'd.
16. The final administration account of Livingston Robb, acting executor of the last will of James Porter, dec'd.
17. The administration account of John M. Smith and Wm. A. Oaks, administrators of the estate of William B. Smith, late of Jackson township, dec'd.
18. The administration account of George Jackson and Robert Fleming, administrators cum testamenta annexo of James Stewart, late of Jackson township, dec'd.
19. Account of Michael Flesher, executor of the last will and testament of Mary Ann Means, late of Jackson township, dec'd.
20. The account of George Hazzard and Joseph P. Curfman, administrators of the estate of Philip Curfman, late of Cass township, dec'd.
21. The administration account of James Keith, administrator of the goods and chattels which were of Robert Duncan, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.
22. The partial administration account of Wilson S. Utts, administrator of the estate of James K. Hampson, late of Brady township, deceased.
23. The account of William Hutchison, executor of the last will and testament of Archibald Hutchison, late of Warriorsmark township

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Aug. 3, 1864.

The Cost.

We wish to remind our subscribers that the cost of the white paper on which we print the *Globe* is nearly equal to the amount we receive for it from paying subscribers after it is printed. It is therefore important to us that *every* subscriber pay us up *punctually*. We cannot afford to send the *Globe* to any person who fails to keep himself *up to the times* in his payments. Court week will give many of our patrons in arrears an opportunity to furnish us with what we *must have to* carry on business successfully, and we hope we will not be compelled to "cut the acquaintance" of any of our Union patrons.

A Day of Humiliation and Prayer.

Thursday, 4th inst., is the day set apart by the President of the United States, as a day of humiliation and prayer. Arrangements have been made for its observance by the different churches of this place. There will be a Union service in the morning, at 11 o'clock, in the Presbyterian church. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Price. In the evening there will be a Union prayer meeting, in the Methodist church. All persons are cordially invited to attend. It is to be hoped that all places of business will be closed, and that the day will be observed with becoming solemnity.

There will be a collection lifted at the close of each service for the benefit of the United States Christian Commission.

Another Brave Soldier Gone.

Lt. James P. Gibbony one of Huntingdon county's brave sons, offered up his life on his country's altar, on the 18th July, near Petersburg, Va., while in the faithful discharge of his duty. Lt. Gibbony entered the service of his country, during her gloomy hours of peril, having in view no personal aggrandisement, but having a single eye to the suppression of this (hydra headed monster) rebellion. Having served with honor in the various non-commissioned capacities, he was recently promoted to first Lt., of Co. C 45th Regt. P. V. V. While leaving the rifle pits with the Regt., where they had been waiting an expected charge from Longstreet, the missile of death marked him as its victim, inflicting a fatal wound through the body, of which he died in a short time, and now with many brave comrades, he sleeps in the pale pall of death, and while those, who survive him, are contending for the salvation of our government, on the dreadful arena of battle. No clashing of arms, no booming of cannon, no trampling of busy feet rushing to the contest will disturb his silent repose, but in the cold slumber of death, he will sleep till the last loud trumpet shall sound to tell the living, alike with the dead, that time shall be no longer.

So mark well the spot, where the warrior now sleeps,
Where our banner in triumph may wave;
And tell to the world for his country he died,
The noble, the young, and the brave.

W. G.

[The remains of Lieut. Gibbony arrived in this place on Thursday evening last, and were taken to Jackson township, where they were interred.]

Memoriam of Co. C, 53rd, P. V. V.

The following are the casualties in Co. C, 53rd, P. V. V. from Huntingdon county, since the commencement of the present campaign, from May 3d, to July 19th, 1864.

Killed.

Sergeant Wm. D. Shontz, May 10th, at Po river.

Private Robert Hood, May 10th, at Po river.

Corporal Elijah Crownover, May 12, battle of Ny river.

Wounded who have since Died.

Sergeant Geo. W. Montgomery, wounded in shoulder, June 17th, died in hospital at Philadelphia, July 1st, 1864.

Private Geo. W. Woodcock, wounded at Ny river, May 12, died in hospital at Baltimore, May 31, 1864.

Private Joseph Showalter, wounded at Coal Harbor, June 3, died in hospital at Washington, D. C., June 24, 1864.

Private Jacob Heiffner, wounded near Petersburg, Va., June 16, died in 2d Corps hospital, City Point, Va., June 23, 1864.

Wounded.

1st Sergt. David N. Garner, June 17, hip, severely.

Corporal Andrew G. Fleck, May 12, Ny river, slightly.

Private Jacob Magill, finger amputated, Ny river, May 12.

James Strong, May 12, side, slightly.

David A. Scias, May 12, side, severely.

Mathias Querry, May 12, leg, severely.

Thomas Dugan, May 12, right arm, severely.

John C. States, May 12, arm, severely.

Wm. H. McCall, May 12, leg & arm, severely.

John Showalter, June 3, breast, severely.

Wm. B. Dean, May 12, leg, severely.

Chas. G. Nash, June 7, face, severely.

Missing, and supposed to be Prisoners.

Private Wm. Coble, May 12, Ny river.

John Roland, May 12, Ny river.

Captured by the Enemy.

Capt. Henry J. Smith, June 17, near Petersburg, Va.

2d Lieut. John McLaughlin, June 17, near Petersburg, Va.

Corporal Frederick L. Snyder, June 17, near Petersburg, Va.

Sergeant Davis B. Rothrick, June 17, near Petersburg, Va.

Private Samuel W. Norris, June 17, near Petersburg, Va.

MAPLETON, July 30, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—As treasurer of an auxiliary society in Union township, in aid of the "Great Central Fair" for the Sanitary Commission, held in Philada., in June last, I desire to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums of money and stores, which have been duly paid over.

Cash rec'd of Jer. Bauman's employees,	$32,40
Stores,	15,00
	$47,40
Cash rec'd of persons, other than those engaged in agriculture, last of sideling hill,	$52,60
Stores rec'd of same committee,	6,55
	$59,15
Cash rec'd of Union Sunday school, held in brick church in Mapleton,	$6,05
Cash rec'd of committee, on agriculture east of sideling hill,	55,65
Cash rec'd of committee for "Pine Grove District",	23,50
Stores rec'd of same committee,	30,00
	$53,50
Total am't money & stores collected,	$221,75

RECAPITULATION.

Total am't of money collected,	$170,20
Stores collected,	51,55
	$221,75

It would be proper to state that a number of men in Mapleton, are employed on the Pa. R. R., who gave one days earning to the fair, which does not appear in the above statement.

A. H. BAUMAN, Treas.

☞ Authority has been granted to the State authorities by the Secretary of War, to organize new regiments for volunteers for one year, under the last call for 500,000 men.

MARRIED,

On the 21st ult., by Rev. John Anderson, Rev. JAS. H. MCGARRAH, of the East Baltimore Conference, and Mrs. ELSIE S. WATERS, of Masseysburg Pa.

DIED,

In Altoona, Monday the 18th ult., HARRY MCCLELLAN HOUCK, son of J. and Fayetta Houck, aged one year, one month and seventeen days.

"Go to thy rest, my child—
Go to thy dreamless bed,
Gentle, and meek, and mild,
With blessings on thy head;
Fresh roses in thy head,
Buds on thy pillow laid,
Haste from this fearful land,
Where flowers so quickly fade.

Before thy heart might learn
In waywardness to stray,
Before thy feet could turn
The dark and downward way.

Or sorrow wake the tear,
Rise to thy home of rest
In your celestial sphere."

On the 20th July, at the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Alexander Stitt, in Alexandria, Mrs. LETITIA LYTLE (widow of Robert Lytle, dec'd.) in the 85th year of her age.

In Henderson tp., July 21st., after a lingering illness, ALEXANDER ALLISON, aged about 37 years.

His faith was strong, his hope was bright,
And felt his sins forgiven;
He communed with God both day and night,
And then went home to heaven.

He has left his young companion here
To travel silently alone;
But Jesus bids her trust in him,
And she can say Thy Will be done.

A. E. A.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Aug. 2,

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$11 00@11,50
Common and Superfine	$9,00@9,50
Rye Flour	$8,00
Corn Meal	$3 bl $3,00
Extra White Wheat	$2,75@2,75
Fair and Prime Red	$2,75@2,84
Rye	$1,75
Corn, prime Yellow	$1,70
Oats	97
Barley	$ bu $1,25
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$8,50
Timothy	$3,25@3,30
Flaxseed	$2,50
Wool	100@112
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour bbl	$9,50@10,00
Extra do $ cwt	8,00
White Wheat	2,10
Red Wheat	2,00
Rye	1,20
Corn	1,25
Oats	75
Cloverseed	7,00
Flaxseed	2,50
Dried Apples	2,00
Butter	20
Eggs	15
Lard	15
Ham	22
Shoulder	16
Sides	18
Tallow	10

CHEAP PUMPS.

JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, *at about one half the usual* price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted.
Aug. 3'64.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[Estate of John B. McElroy, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of John B. McElroy, late of Jackson tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. JOSEPH MCILROY,
Aug. 3, 1864–6t. Administrator.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

A regular meeting of the Huntingdon county Agricultural Society will be held in the Court House, on Monday evening of the first week of the coming court, (8th inst.) at the usual hour.

By order and in behalf of the society.
R. MCDIVITT, Sec'y.
Aug. 3, '64.

Rally around the Flag Boys!

$50 BOUNTY.

Persons desirous of joining a first c'ass company of 100 day's men, will call immediately on the undersigned. This company is very near full; persons desiring to enlist, should also bear in mind, that the War Department has decided that if any hundred day's man whilst in service, shall be drafted, the fact that he is in service, will exempt him from that call.

All members enrolled in this company, will report at Recruiting office on Friday, 5th August, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Recruiting office on Railroad st., Huntingdon, Pa.
WM. F. THOMAS,
GEORGE THOMAS.
Aug. 3, '64.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, A. D 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county and will be presented for "approval by the Court" on Wednesday, the 10th of August, A. D. 1864.

1. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of James R. Crownover, deceased, set apart to his widow.

2. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Matthew Taylor, deceased, set apart to his widow Rebecca Taylor.

3. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels set apart to Mary Gilleland, widow of James Gilleland, deceased.

4. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Nicholas Graffius, late of Franklin township, deceased, set apart to his widow Mary Graffius.

5. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of *John Thompson, deceased, set* apart to his widow Sarah Thompson.

6. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Jesse Gorauch, deceased, set apart to his widow Hannah M. Gersuch.

7. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Joseph Edmison, deceased, taken by his widow Elizabeth Edmison.

8. The *inventory and appraisement* of the goods and chattels which were of John Piper, sr., deceased, taken by his widow.

9. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of John Terrel, deceased, taken by his widow Hannah Terrel.

10. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Daniel Weight, deceased, taken by his widow Elizabeth Weight.

11. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Samuel Grubb, deceased, taken by his widow Hannah Grubb.

12. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Charles S. Black, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, taken by his widow Henrietta Black.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
July, 131864. Clerk.

MOORESVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The subscriber respectfully announces to his patrons and the public generally that the second quarter of the summer session of this Institution will be open for instruction AUGUST 8, 1864, and continue eleven weeks.—Also, that the winter session will begin October 31st and continue twenty-two weeks.

Special attention will be given to those wishing to prepare themselves for teaching.

Piano music will be taught on reasonable terms.

Each student wishing to board at the boarding house will be required to furnish a sheet and pair of pillow-slips.

Terms—One half the pay in advance; the balance at the expiration of half the term.

For further information, address
S. C. MCCLAIN,
jy13-3t Mooresville, Hunt, co.

SUMMER RESORT.—BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

BROAD TOP CITY,

HUNTINGDON COUNTY, PENNA.

This Hotel, one of the finest in the interior of Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests.

The TABLE will always be supplied with the choicest and most wholesome Provisions the market affords.

The STABLING belonging to this House, is good and extensive, and will be supplied with the best provender, and attended by careful hostlers.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

CHAS. M. ALLMOND & CO., Managers.
CHAS. M. ALLMOND. L. B. NEGLEY.

☞ All other county papers insert one month and send bill to Broad Top for collection. [jc22-1m

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

J. S. MAGUIRE,
aprill9,1864-tf. RACHEL MAGUIRE.

LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a number of town lots in the village of Coffee Run, Hopewell township, and immediately on the Railroad. The lots are situate on each side of the Road, and persons wishing to purchase can have their choice of any lot for sale. Coffee Run is one of the best located towns on the Railroad and is bound to become one among the thriving villages in the county.

Lots sold low, and terms made easy, so that all may get a home without difficulty. Call soon, as choice lots may yet be had.

Being located in the heart of Woodcock valley, and besides the abundance of iron ore, and the facilities for getting coal and needful *supplies in that neighborhood*, all feel certain to believe that Iron works will be erected in that vicinity. SIMON COHN.
Coffee Run, June 15, 1864.

FOR SALE!

THE DWELLING HOUSE & LOT of ground lately occupied by Mrs. Eliza Foster, situated in the borough of Huntingdon. Said lot being fifty feet on Church street, and extending three hundred eighty-eight feet towards Mifflin street, and adjoining lot of John Moyer on the east and Anthony White on the west.

The above mentioned property will be sold at a reasonable price.

For further information inquire of
JAMES LEWIS, Supt.

Office H. & B. T. R. R.,
Huntingdon, Pa., Jy. 6–tf

A TRACT OF LAND AT PUBLIC SALE IN SHIRLEY TOWNSHIP.

The subscribers offer at Private Sale, a Tract of 300 acres of Land, more or less, 100 of which are cleared and under cultivation, situate in the old line of Huntingdon county, Shirley township, (now Mifflin county,) adjoining the Edward Furnace property on all sides. There is a good ore bank, and between 20 and 30 acres of an apple orchard on the premises. The principal part is well timbered, and a stream of water runs through the property.

If this property is not sold at private sale before the second Monday in August, it will on that day be offered at public sale in the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, the balance payable to suit the purchaser, to be secured by bonds and mortgage.

LEVI CHAPLIN,
Huntingdon, ap27 NANCY HOLDER.

NOTICE!

The subscriber having sold his store and quit business, calls upon all who are indebted to him in any way, to call and make settlement immediately.

Huntingdon, July 6, 1864. BENJ. JACOBS,

TO FARMERS.

THE WALKER HORSE RAKE is acknowledged to be the

Neatest, Simplest, Cheapest, and most Efficient Rake now in use.

Any boy of ten years old can work it; will not get out of order, and gives universal satisfaction. Warranted in every particular, and it can be had six to eight dollars lower than any spring tooth Horse Rake now in use.

For further information apply to the manufacturer,
D. D. SHIPMAN,
ap20–3m Shirleysburg, Huntingdonco., Pa.

LAW ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.

A. W. BENEDICT,
J. SEWELL STEWART.
July 20, 1864.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

The subscriber would inform superintendents of Sabbath schools and the public generally of Blair and Huntingdon counties that he is prepared to supply Sabbath schools with the publications of the American Sunday school as well as with all the publications of the American Tract Society at Catalogue prices. Orders promptly attended to by addressing him at Williamsburg, Blair county, Penna. [jc7–3m] J. H. FOCHT.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!

You all want a CLOTHES WRINGER, in order to get through your washing earlier, spare your strength and at the same time save enough in the wear of clothes by using a Wringer, to pay for it in six months, at the present price of cotton. Wringers that have taken the PREMIUM OVER ALL OTHERS in the market, for sale at the Hardware Store of Fe3,1864 JAMES A. BROWN.

J. E. GREENE,

DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 13, 1864.

HORSE HAY FORKS, for unloading Hay.

J. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, is agent for the best Fork in the United States. Call soon. ma4'64

SPECTACLES.

A fine and large assortment always on hand

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

TRIAL LIST—AUGUST TERM, 1864.

Jane Ann Speer	vs Wm Bonnett.
Mary J. Ashman	vs Gemmill & Cresswell
Samuel Fleming	vs John Stewart's Exrs.
W. W. & D. Entrekin	vs Michael Stone.
Same	vs Same.
J. Dougherty for use	vs W. S. Entrekin, gar
W. W. & D. Entrekin	vs Entrekin & Stone.
Henry C. Robison	vs George Sipes.
Jas. Gillam and wife	vs William Rothrock.
J. P. Anderson's Ex.	vs Henry Orlady.
D. S. and J. H. Peterson	vs Samuel Bolinger.
Joseph Kupfman	vs J. Kurfman's ex. h. &c.
Leas & McVitty	vs Lycoming Ins. Co.
D. Stevens for use	vs H. N. Glasgow
D. M. Heck	vs S. L. Glasgow and wife.
Samuel Bolinger	vs William McVito.

WM. C. WAGONER,
Prothonotary's Office, Prot'y.
Huntingdon, July 13, 1864.

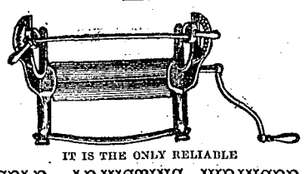
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Hugh M. Parker, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of Hugh M. Parker, late of Jackson tp., Huntingdon county, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment and those having claims will present them for settlement.

LIBERTY J. PARKER,
jc22, 1864–6t* Administrator.

PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER.



IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE

SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER.

NO WOODWORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.

No Thumb-Screws to get out of Order.

WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, *without an exception, the best* Wringer ever made.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.

Energetic agents can make from 3 to 10 Dollars per day. No. 2, $6,50 No. 1, $7,50. No. F, $8,50. No. A, $9,50.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by

THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 13, Platt Street. New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.
S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz:—

That Iron well galvanized will not rust;

That a simple machine is better than a complicated one

That a wringer *should be self-adjusting*, durable, and efficient;

That Thumb-Screws and Fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order;

That wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink and split;

That wood bearings for the shaft to run in will wear out;

That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog wheels will not tear the clothes;

That cog-wheel regulators are not essential;

That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages, and not one of the disadvantages above named;

That all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made;

That it will wring a Thread or a Bed Quilt without alteration.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer. Test it thoroughly with any and all others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

Putnam Manufacturing Co:

GENTLEMEN: I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use. Respectfully yours,

JNO. W. WHEELER, Cleveland, Ohio.

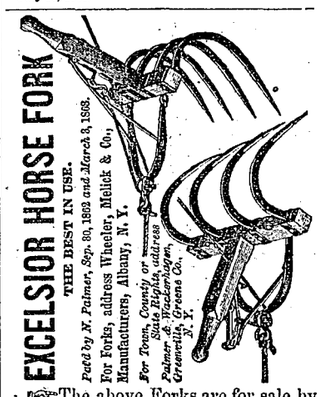
Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enable me to indorse the above statement in all particulars.

JNO. C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Beekman st.

New York, January, 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will do. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will *pay for itself in a year at most.*

HON. HORACE GREELEY.
July 13, 1864.



☞ The above Forks are for sale by JAS. A. BROWN, Huntingdon. [jc15'64

TO THE TAX COLLECTORS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

As the county treasury is in great need of money to pay relief and other demands of the county, you are hereby notified and required to collect your duplicates and pay the money into the treasury in strict conformity to the warrant thereunto attached, or suit will be brought against you.

JOHN S. ISETT,
P. M. BARR,
J. HOUSEHOLDER,
jy20–3t Commissioners.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county.

In the matter of the Petition of Henry Wilson, committee of Francis Jackson, a lunatic, for an order to sell or mortgage the real estate of the said lunatic.

11th April, 1864, petition read and it is considered by the Court and ordered that a rule be, and the same is hereby granted, upon the next of kin of the said lunatic to show cause why a sale or mortgage of the real estate of said lunatic should not be ordered. Returnable to next term. By the Court.

W. C. WAGONER, Proth'y.
July 20, '64, 4t.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,

New and reliable treatment—in reports by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa. [July 13, 1864–1y.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION.

TO BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864.

To GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, Esq., Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon.—Sends Greeting:

WHEREAS: A joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, which are as follows, have been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature, at two successive sessions of the same:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections, by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows.

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has not been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

And whereas, It is provided in the tenth article of said Constitution, that any amendments so agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people in such manner, and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe; such submission to be in such manner and form, that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly;

And whereas, By an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, passed the twenty-third day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, it provided, "that for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this Commonwealth in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election, directed to each and every Sheriff of the Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each city and county *Provided*, That so many are published therein, and by at least two printed handbills in each election district, of every city and county wherein no newspaper is published, that an election will be held in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts therein, on the **first Tuesday of August**, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection, of the said amendments, which said election shall be opened, held and closed upon the day last aforesaid, at the places and within the hours, at and within which, the general elections of this Commonwealth are directed to be opened, held, and closed."

Now therefore, In obedience to the requirements of the tenth article to the Constitution, and in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the said act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do issue this writ, commanding and requiring you, the said George W. Johnston, Sheriff of the said county, to give notice in the usual manner and as by law required, that an election will be held according to the terms of the Constitution, and provisions of the act of the General Assembly aforesaid, in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts therein, on the first Tuesday of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection, of the said amendments.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg this twenty first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

By the Governor: ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In pursuance of the above proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I, GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to *the electors of the county aforesaid*, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, **on Tuesday, the 2d day of August, 1864**, for the purpose of voting on a joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth."

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid special election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of *District No. 21*, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of *Morris* township, at *public* school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magahy, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, *composed of the township of Tod*, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of Wm. D. Rankin, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at McAlevy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Markiesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge *to the river Juniata, and thence up said river* to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough. Those parts of Walker *and Porter townships*, beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery street, thence by the Juniata township line to the line of the Walker election district, thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near Kee's school house, thence by the line between Walker and Porter townships, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling-house at Whittaker's, now Fisher's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school-house, in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to *wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the summit* Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestant at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south, sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by C. Allmond, in said township.

I also, for the information of the electors of the county of Huntingdon, publish the act, entitled an Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification, or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution.

WHEREAS, A joint resolution, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house of the legislature, at two successive sessions of the same, the first session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and the second session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

And whereas, It is provided in the tenth article of the constitution, that any amendment, so agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people, *in such manner, and such* times, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the legislature shall prescribe, such submission to be in such manner, and form, that the people may vote for, or against, each amendment, separately, and distinctly; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this commonwealth, in regard to the adoption, or rejection, of said amendments, or either of them, the governor of this commonwealth shall issue a writ of election, directed to each, and every, sheriff of this commonwealth, commanding them to give notice, in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each city, and county: Provided, That so many are published therein, and by at least two printed handbills, in each election district, of every city and county, wherein no newspaper is published, that an election will be held, in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precincts, and districts, therein, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection, of the said *amendments; which said election* shall be opened, held, and closed, upon the day last aforesaid, at the places, and within the hours at, and within, which the general elections of this commonwealth are directed to be opened, held, and closed; and it shall be the duty of the judges, inspectors, and clerks, of each of said townships, boroughs, wards, precincts, and districts, to receive, at the said election, tickets, not exceeding the number of proposed amendments, *either written or printed*, or partly written and partly printed, from each of the qualified voters of this state, who may offer the same, and to deposit them in a box, or boxes, to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers; which tickets shall be, respectively, labelled, on the outside, "First Amendment," "Second Amendment," and "Third Amendment;" and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, each, as many separate, written or printed, or partly written and printed, ballots, or tickets, as there are amendments not approved by them, containing, on the inside thereof, the words, "Against the Amendment;" the electors, voting for, or against, the first amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or against, the proposed fourth section to article three of the constitution, extending the right of suffrage to soldiers; electors, voting for, or against, the second amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or against, the proposed eighth section to article eleven of the constitution; and electors, voting for, or against the third amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or against, the proposed ninth section to article eleven of the constitution.

WHEREAS, A joint resolution, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house of the legislature, at two successive sessions of the same, the first session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and the second session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

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HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN,

April 27, '64.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been hereto fore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.
ap16.1864 SIMON COHN.

NEW GOODS
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.
Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

BARGAINS NOW FOR

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, May 11, 1864.

REMOVAL.
BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes,

and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.

He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.

Huntingdon, April 13, 1864.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. GUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE
GIRARD
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS — FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*

R. ALLISON MILLER,
Sep16,1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,
LARGE AND SMALL,
A FINE ASSORTMENT,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels,
for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWIN'S.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	PACIFIC EXPRESS.	PHILADA. EXPRESS.	HARRISBURG EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD THROUGH EXPRESS.	EAST MAIL.	ACCOMODATION.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 52	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	1 43
5 00	.....	.....	5 21	Mt. Union,...	11 26	9 58	1 35
5 10	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,.....	.....	.....	1 25
5.15	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,...	.....	9 43	1 18
5 29	7 05	6 39	5 40	Huntingdon,	11 01	9 32	1 07
5 44	.....	.....	6 03	Petersburg,...	10 47	9 18	12 52
5 52	.....	.....	.....	Barree,.....	.....	.....	12 44
5 58	.....	.....	6 17	Spruce Creek,	10 36	9 05	12 38
6 13	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 23
6 22	.....	.....	6 41	Tyrone,.....	10 13	8 43	12 15
6 32	.....	.....	6 51	Tipton,.....	.....	.....	12 05
6 37	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,.....	.....	.....	12 00
6 42	.....	.....	7 00	Bell's Mills,..	9 64	8 24	11 56
6 00	8 20	8 40	7 15	Altoona,. ...	9 40	8 10	11 40
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 36 A. M.

The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 20 A. M. and arrives at Huntingdon, 11 25 A M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP
RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, May 23, 1864, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 7 30	Huntingdon,.....	AR 10 45	AR 6 20
6 09	7 50	McConnellstown,....	10 24	6 0
6 08	7 58	Pleasant Grove,....	10 16	5 52
6 24	8 14	Marklesburg,.....	10 00	5 40
6 38	8 28	Coffee Run,.....	9 42	5 20
6 45	8 35	Rough & Ready,....	9 35	5 20
6 56	8 46	Cove,.....	9 23	5 08
7 00	8 50	Fisher's Summit....	9 20	5 05
AR 7 15	AR 9 05		LE 9 05	LE 4
LE 7 25	LE 9 20	Saxton,.....	AR 8 50	AR 4 40
7 45	9 40	Riddlesburg,.....	8 33	4 19
7 53	9 48	Hopewell,.....	8 26	4 11

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

8 09	10 04	Piper's Run,.....	8 12	6 22
8 34	10 29	Hamilton,.....	7 42	6 02
8 49	10 44	Bloody Run,.....	7 28	5 48
AR 8 53	AR 10 48	Mount Dallas,.....	LE 7 25	LE 5 45

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 25	LE 9 25	Saxton,.....	AR 8 00	AR 6 30
7 40	9 40	Coalmont,.....	7 45	6 15
7 45	9 45	Crawford,.....	7 35	6 05
AR 7 55	AR 9 55	Dudley,.....	LE 7 30	LE 6 00
		Broad Top City,.....		

Huntingdon, May 23, 1864. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 6.30 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 1.45 the same day.

A special Accommodation Passenger train leaves READING at 7.15 A. M, and returns from Harrisburg at 5 P. M. Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 35 and $2 50. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M. (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P.M Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH, without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.10 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

50 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
May. 2, 1864. *General Superintendent.*

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are for our reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,
A handsome assortment just received
At LEWIS' Book Store.

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,
Wholesale and Retail
PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,
1220 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

☞ Your patronage is solicited.
April 13, 1864-1y.

AT THE
PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 920 Chestnut St., Philada.
—NOW OPEN—
Paris-made Mantillas and Cloaks,
Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our own Manufacture, of the latest styles and in great variety.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
The Paris Mantilla Emporium,
920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
April 13, 1864.

Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle,
FINE CUTLERY,
And Sporting Apparatus generally.

Rods, Lines, Reels, Baskets, Baits, Flies, Hooks, Nets, Foils, Gloves, Masks, Billies, Corkscrews, Dog Collars, &c.,

Constantly on hand, and for sale, Wholesale and retail at JOHN KRIDERS,
Sportsmen's Depot,
Mch2,1864-3m.] N. E. Cor. 2d & Walnut, Philada.

AGENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS
CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

BE it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the 10th article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections, by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election."

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows.

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, April 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA SS:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

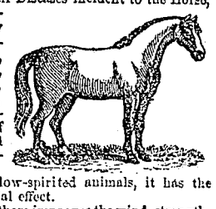
ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
may4,1864 Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

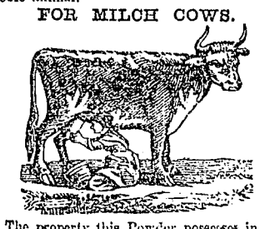
These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.



In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.



The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY
S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,
AT THEIR
WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,
No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale wholesale and retail by John Read, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap27-1

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.
It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.
It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.
It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.
It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.
It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the Law as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.
It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.
It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.
It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.
It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.
It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL POWERS of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.
It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbos's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Geodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hummond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hannaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hannaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.
July 7th, 1863.

W. A STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
MANUFACTURER OF
SILVER WARE and IMPORTER OF WATCHES,
No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Desert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons; Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.,—*all of which will be sold low for Cash!*

M. I. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers of superior quality.

N. B.—*Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*
Sept. 9, 1863-1y.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY
OF
Handsome and Useful Articles,
Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill treet, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16 1865.

1864. THE 1864.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

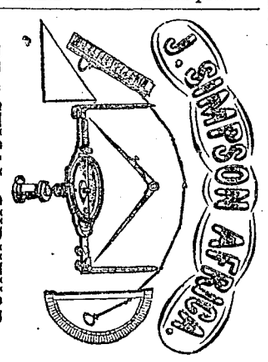
AT
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

50.000,
BEST QUALITY
WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY
ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST
STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,
CAN NOW BE HAD
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSIN ESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 16, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Welland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1863. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1860. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, goto
D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
D. P. GWIN'S.

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at. S. S. SMITH'S.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

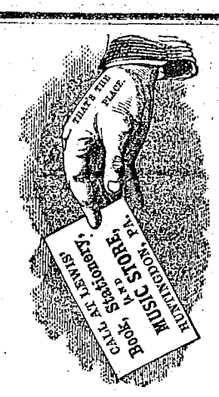
LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

CALL at the new CLOTHING STOR of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article Clothing. Store room in Long's newbuilding, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept 18, 1867

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.



"QUICK SALES
AND
SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of
FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1863
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.

Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c
SHOULD CALL AT